

50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

Order of Battle and General Military Information

1. Headquarters of the 1 Army are in Sofia, of the 2 Army in Plovdiv and of the 3 Army in Sliven. The commander of 3 Army is General Dzhurov, the deputy commander is Major General Germanov, and an unidentified Soviet colonel is advisor to General Dzhurov. [] the following components of 3 Army: 50X1-HUM

- a. An unidentified rifle division in Shumen;
b. An unidentified rifle division in Sliven;
c. An unidentified tank brigade in Stara Zagora; and
d. 7 Rifle Division in Yambol; the commanding officer is Colonel Asenov, []
[] ; the deputy commanding officer is Colonel Papazov. 50X1-HUM

2. The components of 7 Rifle Division [] are the following: 50X1-HUM

- a. 33 Rifle Regiment, [] located permanently and on a year-round basis about 1.5 kilometers east of Boyanovo (N 42-15, E 26-37), Elkhovo Okoliya; 50X1-HUM
- b. 40 Rifle Regiment, [] permanently located at Yambol, with a summer encampment 1 to 1.5 kilometers south of Sveti Ilya (N 42-18, E 26-40), which is generally occupied from May to September except when the regiment is engaged in fortification repair work; 50X1-HUM
- c. Unidentified "Skala" Rifle Regiment, [] with headquarters Mamarchevo (N 42-07, E 26-47) and companies in Lesovo (N 41-56, E 26-34), Golyamo Sharkovo (N 42-04, E 26-51) and Mamarchevo; and 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

- d. 12 Rifle Regiment, [] permanently located at Elkhovo. 50X1-HUM
3. An unidentified antiaircraft unit is located in Yambol, but it is unknown whether or not it is subordinate to the 40 Rifle Regiment.
4. The Border Guard has the following buildings in or around Elkhovo:
- a. A 1-story building, 6 x 8 meters in size, located beside the Tundzha River southwest of Elkhovo;
 - b. A 2-story building, 5 x 10 meters in size, beside the Tundzha River southwest of Elkhovo;
 - c. A building, 5 x 10 meters in size, in the center of the city;
 - d. A 2-story yellow-painted building surrounded by barbed wire north of Elkhovo, approximately 500 meters east of the Yambol highway; and
 - e. A 2-story white-washed Border Guard barracks, approximately 15 x 25 meters in size, located on the eastern outskirts of Lesovo.
5. [] no controls between different military areas. Men from the 50X1-HUM summer encampment of one regiment could visit the encampment of another, but when the troops were in permanent barracks, visitors could not enter the barracks compound.

Twelve Rifle RegimentGeneral

6. The 12 Rifle Regiment is permanently located immediately south of Elkhovo. From 25 May - 25 September, the Regiment had its summer encampment across a road from the summer encampment of the 40 Rifle Regiment, about 1.5 kilometers south of Sveti Ilya. About 1 October 1952, the Regiment moved to an encampment approximately one kilometer west of Malke Kirilovo (N 42-02, E 26-37), where it was engaged in repairing and constructing fortifications till the end of November. From 1 to 21 November, the 2 Heavy Machine Gun and 2 Mortar Companies moved near Lesovo to work on fortifications. On 11 April 1953, the Regiment moved to a summer encampment about 2.5 kilometers southwest of Vulcha Polyana (N 42-00, E 26-41), Elkhovo Okoliya, to work on fortifications between Vulcha Polyana, Razdel (N 42-04, E 26-38) and Malke Kirilovo. (Appendix A is a combination of sketches [] and shows the barracks of 12 Rifle Regiment at Elkhovo.) 50X1-HUM
7. Components of 12 Rifle Regiment are as follows:
- a. Three 4-squad platoons in each rifle company;
 - b. Two 3-squad platoons in each heavy machine gun company; and
 - c. Two 2-squad platoons in each light mortar company.
- In 1952, the military engineers platoon was formed. The short podelenie numbers given for some companies are added to the regiment podelenie number with a dash, e.g., 65010-27 indicates the NCO School of 12 Rifle Regiment. (Components of 12 Rifle Regiment are shown in Appendix B, a combination of the schematic drawings of the Regiment []) 50X1-HUM
8. Recruits from the Pazardzhik Military District assigned to 12 Rifle Regiment were sent in a group from Pazardzhik to Elkhovo on 4 May 1952. The group included about 14 men from Oborishte (N 43-37, E 27-38), four men in the 1931 class and the rest in the 1932 class. There were also about 10 men from the city of Panagyurishte. Of the group of 25 to 30 from the Panagyurishte area who reported in Pazardzhik, all but two were assigned to 12 Rifle Regiment. [] about 55 per cent of all the recruits in the 12 Rifle Regiment had a pro-gimnaziya education, about 15 or 20 per cent had a gimnaziya education and the rest primary school education. Approximately 70 per cent were DSNM members. There was no difference in the treatment accorded DSNM members and that given the other recruits. 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 3 -

Basic Training

9. Basic training in the 12 Rifle Regiment lasted from 4 May to 24 August 1952. For one month, the Regiment was divided into four general training companies and was engaged only in close-order drill and physical training. At the end of the month they took their military oaths, and were given definite assignments in the permanent companies and platoons which were formed from the training companies.
 10. The theoretical lectures, which commenced after the end of the first month, will continue until the fall of 1953, when examinations will be given. Lectures included the following:
 - a. Political training - 2 hours twice a week;
 - b. Infantry tactics - 3-5 hours twice a week (half the period usually was used for practice, including practice in emplacement and transportation of heavy machine guns and application of principles of attack and defense by an individual soldier, a squad and a platoon);
 - c. Military regulations;
 - d. Garrison duties and disciplinary code - 2 hours twice a week;
 - e. Chemical warfare - 1 or 2 hours once a week;
 - f. First aid - 2 hours once or twice a month; and
 - g. Weapons' familiarization - 3 or 4 hours daily.
 11. During basic training, the heavy machine gun companies trained with Soviet carbines (1945 or 1946 model), Vintofka rifles (1945 or 1946 model), and Maksim Sokolov heavy machine guns. In practice, the companies divided into groups, some aiming with empty rifles, some learning the parts of the weapons and others learning about cartridges and grenades.
 12. In September 1952, a day's battle training was carried out by 2 Rifle Battalion north of Dzhrebino village (N 42-16, E 26-42) near Sveti Ilya, during part of which live ammunition was used. The Heavy Machine Gun company separated and was posted on the right and left of the 800-meter wide front with the machine guns about 30 meters apart. The infantry companies were in one row across the front about 5 meters apart. Approximately 200 meters ahead of the front line, in front of an earthwork, were full-length black targets. Approximately 500-600 meters behind these targets were face and chest targets in a line about 50 to 60 meters long. The infantry fired 15 shots each from a prone position, then moved forward from their trenches. Meanwhile, the heavy machine guns began to fire and continued until the infantry reached the "enemy lines." After the infantry crossed the earthwork fortification, the heavy machine gun companies advanced up the hill between the earthworks and the second line of targets and began to fire at the second line of targets along with the infantry. Each heavy machine gun had 750 live cartridges in all. This training activity was attended by a senior first lieutenant from 3 Division headquarters, but no critique of the performance was ever made as far as the enlisted men knew.
- NCO (Mladshi Serzhant) School
13. During 1951-52, there were noncommissioned officer courses (shkola za mladshi serzhanti) in all regiments, but in 1952-53, only in some of them. In 1951-52, only soldiers from the 12 Rifle Regiment attended its courses, but 1952-53, soldiers from 33 and 40 Rifle Regiments also attended. Some of the soldiers from the antitank companies of 12 Rifle Regiment went to Yambol to attend a course for noncommissioned officers (the designation of the unit giving the course is not known), and four soldiers from 12 Rifle Regiment went to Karlovo for a 10-month chemical warfare course for noncommissioned officers and returned to the regiment as corporals.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 4 -

14. The teachers of the first aid or medical school for noncommissioned officers which is part of the 12 Rifle Regiment are from a military dispensary and return there after the course is over. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] After the end of the course, the graduates return to their former units and do not form a separate medical company.
15. The course for noncommissioned infantry officers given by the 12 Rifle Regiment lasts six months. Most graduates are made corporals, but outstanding ones become sergeants. Students are selected by their company commanders. In 1952-53, there were about 140 soldier students, 13 officer instructors, and 25 corporals who acted as squad leaders. The proportion of degree of education and the proportion of Communist affiliation among NCO school students is approximately the same as among the recruits in basic training. [redacted] the students included both indolent and industrious men. When the regiment was in Elkhovo, a building in the regimental barracks area was used for the school and each platoon had a separate classroom. 50X1-HUM
16. The school was divided into two companies as shown on Appendix B, one with four infantry platoons and the other composed of the 1 "regular" heavy machine gun platoon, the 2 "Skala" heavy machine gun platoon, the 3 anti-tank platoon and the 4 light mortar platoon.

Corporal Course

17. During formal training, which lasted until the NCO school moved with the rest of the 12 Rifle Regiment to a summer encampment near Sveti Ilya to work on fortifications, the student training program was eight hours per day Monday through Friday, six hours on Saturday and none on Sunday, although the company commander usually arranged a special program for every platoon on Saturdays or Sundays.
18. Students received theoretical training in the following subjects:
- a. Garrison duties, 2-3 hours per week during the winter, 2-3 hours per month in the spring;
 - b. Barracks duties, two hours twice a month;
 - c. Disciplinary regulations, 5-6 hours once a month;
 - d. First aid, one hour once or twice a month;
 - e. Topography, 3-4 hours once a month;
 - f. Chemical warfare, 2-3 hours once or twice a week;
 - g. Engineering, 2-3 hours once or twice a week;
 - h. Tactics, 2-3 hours once or twice a week; and
 - i. Weapons' familiarization, 2-3 hours once or twice a week.
19. Practical training consisted of the following:
- a. Weapons' familiarization, 7-8 hours daily the first week, with fewer hours later on (training with Soviet 1946 model carbines and Maksim / Sokolov machine gun only);
 - b. Close-order drill, 2-3 hours once or twice weekly;
 - c. Physical training, 1 hour twice weekly;
 - d. Firing practice (in the area around Elkhovo), 3-4 hours daily using the Soviet "Krugov training method": one squad works on parts of weapons for an hour while the second does target practice and a third works on

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

grenades; at the end of an hour the squads change places; carbine practice was with chest targets at 100 meters; four hits out of four was considered excellent, three, good, two, fairly good and one, poor; for Maksim Sokolov heavy machine gun practice with chest targets at 100 meters, two hits with 11 cartridges was considered satisfactory; with two chest targets side by side, one higher than the other, at 200 meters, five hits with 10 cartridges in 35 seconds was excellent, four, good, three, fairly good and one, poor; with eight full-length targets at 300 meters, 5-8 hits with 30 cartridges in 35 seconds was excellent, four, good, 2-3, fairly good and one poor; and

- e. Field training in tactics, 4-5 hours once or twice a week; this included further instruction in defense and attack by individual soldiers, squads and platoons; in practice, squads opposed each other; individual soldiers were taught to camouflage themselves and crawl forward to attack, squads and platoons did likewise at 7-8 meter intervals; in defense practice soldiers dug pits for protection, the depth depending on the time available before attacks, and awaited firing orders.

20. Political training was given for two hours every other day until the school commenced fortification work. Lectures were on the biographies of Vulko Chervenkov and Georgi Dimitrov; the victory of the USSR in World War II; the Western powers; social, political and economic conditions in Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia and the recent pact between those countries; the necessity for a counter-attack should Bulgaria be attacked by one nation alone; the defense which would be necessary if Bulgaria were attacked by more than one nation. These lessons were explained during the first hour by the platoon commander, and then given by a soldier; at the end of the lecture period an examination took place.

21. After fortification work commenced, a one-hour political information lecture was given each noon by the NCO School Company commander, First Lieutenant Petrov of the deputy commander of the NCO School, Senior First Lieutenant Tereziev.

22. [redacted] the following students:

50X1-HUM

- a. Rafail Marvanov, gimnaziya graduate and DSNM member from 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- b. Subi Ivanov Indzhov, DSNM member with a secondary school education from 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- c. Ivan Petrov Muhovski, DSNM member with two years' gimnaziya training; [redacted]
- d. Ivan Khristov Ivanov, gimnaziya graduate and DSNM member from 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- e. Pevcho Marinov Sankiev, DSNM member with a secondary school education; [redacted]
- f. Todor Dimitrov Vasilev, non-DSNM member with a secondary school education from 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- g. Todor Vasilev Yotov, DSNM member with secondary school education from 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- h. Stoichko Atanasov Vadkov, DSNM member with a secondary school education; [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 6 -

- i. Angel Yakov Krustev, DSNM member with pro-gimnaziya education; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- j. Atanas Mechkarov, fourth grade education; [redacted]
- k. Demir Azizov Bekirov, DSNM member from 33 Rifle Regiment; gypsy, [redacted]
- l. Marin Tsvetkov Chorbazhiyski, DSNM member with a secondary school education; [redacted]
- m. Traycho Petrov Itov, DSNM member from the 33 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- n. Vasil Penev, DSNM member with a secondary school education; [redacted]
- o. Anton Kolev, DSNM member with a secondary school education; [redacted]

23. Officer Personnel

50X1-HUM

- a. Major Markov, commanding officer of 12 Rifle Regiment since January 1953, when he replaced Lieutenant Colonel Raykov; [redacted]
- b. Captain Todorov, regiment political officer, also deputy commanding officer of the regiment [redacted]
- c. Captain Neno Dobrev, regiment training officer [redacted] and assistant training officer and deputy commander of the regiment [redacted]
- d. Captain Simeonov, headquarters commander of the regiment [redacted]
- e. Captain Boshko Tsolov, regiment headquarters commander [redacted]
- f. First Lieutenant Enakiev (or Yanakiev), member of the "secret section" of regiment headquarters; [redacted]
- g. First Lieutenant Bubchev, member of the "secret section" of regiment headquarters; [redacted]
- h. First Lieutenant Popov, member of the physical training section of regiment headquarters; [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 7 -

- i. Senior First Lieutenant Kovachev, regimental quartermaster: [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- j. Senior First Lieutenant Koychev, headquarters officer: [redacted]
- k. Senior First Lieutenant Loydzhiev, regimental headquarters officer: [redacted] wn
- l. Senior First Lieutenant Tuxhlev, regimental headquarters officer: [redacted]
- m. First Lieutenant Karadzhev, regimental headquarters officer: [redacted]
- n. Senior First Lieutenant Terziev, regimental headquarters officer: [redacted]
- o. First Lieutenant Vangelov, commanding officer of 1 Rifle Battalion: [redacted]
- p. First Lieutenant Stoyanov, deputy commanding officer and political officer, 1 Battalion: [redacted]
- q. First Lieutenant Popov, commanding officer of 1 Rifle Company, [redacted]
- r. First Lieutenant Ivanov, commanding officer of 2 Rifle Company; [redacted]
- s. First Lieutenant Velkov Petev, commanding officer of the 1 Heavy Machine Gun Company; [redacted]
- t. First Lieutenant Rangelov, commander of 1 Heavy Machine Gun platoon, 1 Heavy Machine Gun Company: [redacted]
- u. Second Lieutenant Ivanov, commanding officer of the 2 Heavy Machine Gun platoon, 1 Heavy Machine Gun Company: [redacted]
- v. First Lieutenant Vatev, commanding officer of 1 Light Mortar Company: [redacted]
- w. Senior First Lieutenant Dzhenko Dzhankov, commanding officer of 2 Rifle Battalion; [redacted]
- x. First Lieutenant Georgiev, deputy commanding officer of 2 Rifle Battalion: [redacted]
- y. First Lieutenant Vangelov, headquarters commander of 2 Rifle Battalion in December 1952: [redacted]
- z. First Lieutenant Dryanov, commanding officer of 4 Rifle Company: [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 8 -

- aa. First Lieutenant Kostov, commander of 6 Rifle Company; military academy graduate; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- bb. Senior First Lieutenant Zhelazko Zhelazkov, commander of 2 Heavy Machine Gun Company; [redacted]
- cc. Second Lieutenant Mochev, commanding officer of 2 Heavy Machine Gun Platoon, 2 Heavy Machine Gun Company; [redacted]
- dd. First Lieutenant Rabadzhikov, commander of 2 Light Mortar Company; [redacted]
- ee. First Lieutenant Dimităr Khristov Bobonkov, commander of the noncommissioned officers' school (Shkola za mladshi serzhanti) for infantrymen of 12 Rifle Regiment; [redacted]
- ff. Senior First Lieutenant Terziev, political officer and deputy commanding officer of the NCO school; [redacted]
- gg. First Lieutenant Korov, commander of 1 Rifle NCO School Company; [redacted]
- hh. First Lieutenant Paskov, commanding officer of 1 Rifle Platoon, 1 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- ii. Sergeant Bursilov, deputy commanding officer of 1 Rifle Platoon, 1 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- jj. First Lieutenant Yanchev, commanding officer of 2 Rifle Platoon, 1 NCO School Company; [redacted]
- kk. First Lieutenant Steev, commanding officer of 3 Rifle Platoon, 1 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- ll. First Lieutenant Petrov, commanding officer of the 2 NCO School Company; [redacted]
- mm. Second Lieutenant Penyu Iliev, commanding officer of 1 Heavy Machine Gun platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted]
- nn. Sergeant Tsonkov, deputy commander of 1 Heavy Machine Gun platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted]
- oo. Second Lieutenant Petur Yakimov, commanding officer of 2 Heavy Machine Gun Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 9 -

- pp. Sergeant Georgiev, deputy commander of the 2 Heavy Machine Gun Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- qq. Second Lieutenant Perekliev (or Perakliev), commanding officer of 3 Antitank Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- rr. Corporal Rupski, deputy commander of 3 Antitank Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- ss. First Lieutenant Kovachev, commanding officer of 4 Mortar Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- tt. Sergeant Margitin, deputy commander of 4 Mortar Platoon, 2 NCO School Company; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- uu. First Lieutenant Vulchev, political officer of the self-propelled artillery company; and
- vv. First Lieutenant Ivanov, deputy commanding officer and political officer of the first aid school.

24. Weapons

The following weapons are used by 12 Rifle Regiment:

- a. Soviet 7.62 mm. Vintovka rifle, model 1945 or 1946, with removable bayonet; issued to each infantryman; standard equipment since 1945;
- b. Soviet 7.62 mm. carbine, model 1944 (these were first issued to 12 Rifle Regiment in 1950) described as follows: length with bayonet extended 1.33 meters, with bayonet folded 1.02 meters; effective range 400-600 meters; maximum range 2000 meters; weight 3.90 kilos; issued to all soldiers except infantrymen;
- c. Degtyarev 7.62 mm. light machine gun; issued one to each infantry squad;
- d. Maksim Sokolov 7.62 mm. heavy machine gun, model 1910; issued one to each rifle company and one to each heavy machine gun squad; standard equipment since 1945; for short distances the heavy machine guns are divided into four sections and carried manually; for longer distances from two to four machine guns are placed in a cart drawn by two horses. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- e. Shpagin 7.62 mm. sub-machine gun; issued to the squad leaders of all units [redacted]
- f. Schwarzlose 8 mm. heavy machine guns; issued only to Skala training units;
- g. "Sudaev" sub-machine guns; used by the reconnaissance platoon;
- h. Soviet 82 mm. light mortars (break down into 3 or 4 pieces and are carried manually for short distances; carried in carts for longer distances; issued to light mortar companies;
- i. Soviet 120 mm. heavy mortar, mounted on rubber wheels and drawn by two teams of horses; issued to the heavy mortar company;

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 10 -

- j. Soviet 14 mm. antitank rifle with maximum range of 12,000 meters; issued to antitank units;
- k. Soviet-made light and heavy antitank guns, some with barrels about one meter long and others with barrels nearly two meters long, mounted on rubber wheels and drawn by one, two, or three teams of horses;
- l. Soviet carbines, model 1944; issued to soldiers in the antiaircraft platoon;
- m. Soviet D.Sh.K. antiaircraft 12.7 mm. heavy machine guns; three or four issued to each antiaircraft platoon;

n. Self-propelled guns

50X1-HUM

five or six issued to the self-propelled artillery company; and

o. Soviet and Bulgarian-made hand grenades.

Transport

- 25. The number of automobiles or other motor vehicles used by the regiment is not known; however, two 3 to 4-ton trucks, one of which is a Soviet ZIS, are used by regimental headquarters. In addition, 40 to 50 horse-drawn carts, approximately two per company, are used to transport troops from one location to another.

Other Equipment

- 26. Each soldier in the military engineers platoon has a short-handled shovel and/or pick-axe, and the squad leaders carry short-handled axes in their belts. The platoon as a whole has long-handled shovels and pick-axes.
- 27. German and Soviet-made telephone equipment in small wooden boxes is used by the communications platoon. Colored rockets are also used for signaling. Gas masks carried in tin boxes are used by 12 Rifle Regiment.

Ammunition Storage Area

- 28. The ammunition depots of 12 Rifle Regiment are located in an area of fields and vineyards, about three kilometers northeast of Elkhovo, approximately 1.5 kilometers from the Elkhovo-Yambol highway. The depots consist of four 1-story brick buildings, approximately 10 x 20-25 meters in size, in a barbed-wire enclosure. The area is guarded by 11 men, one of whom is in charge of the guard detachment and another who stations and relieves the sentries at three sentry posts.

September 1952 Maneuvers

- 29. From 23 to 30 September 1952, the following Components of 7 Rifle Division participated in a combined operation in opposition to unidentified units from a division in Khaskovo:
 - a. The 12 Rifle Regiment, which was at its summer encampment near Sveti Ilya;
 - b. The 33 Rifle Regiment, from Boyanovo; and
 - c. The 40 Rifle Regiment, which also has a summer encampment near Sveti Ilya.

50X1-HUM

The unidentified units from the Khaskovo division appeared to include infantry and armored units. No reserve forces were called to join the maneuvers, and no critique was made to the enlisted men. General Dzhurov, Commander of 3 Army, was reported to have observed the operation.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 11 -

30. The action took place east of Topolovgrad in the vicinity of Matsa (N 42-13, E 26-11), Kamenna Reka (N 42-10, E 26-16), and Dobroselets (N 42-09, E 26-18).

31. The activity along the entire front line is not known, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted], the 12 Rifle Regiment, which was on the defensive side, dug in in an area covered with small hills on 24 September. On the afternoon of 25 September they advanced about two kilometers and began work on emplacements for their heavy machine guns as soon as it was dark. There 50X1-HUM
was no action during the day of 26 September, and the emplacements were completed during the night of 26 September. At daybreak on 27 September, enemy fire commenced and about two hours later, the "enemy," i.e., the Khaskovo units, began to attack. The 12 Rifle Regiment was ordered to assist other "friendly" troops located about one kilometer forward when they made contact with the enemy and accordingly began to advance. When they had gone about 650 meters, four or five enemy tanks (possibly self-propelled artillery, [redacted])

Fire was exchanged, but the enemy troops passed through the 12 Rifle Regiment lines and occupied the emplacements they had left behind them. Only dummy ammunition was used and all orders were given verbally.

Sentry Duty Routine

32. There are two kinds of guard duty: one for regimental headquarters, which is called "watch of the garrison" (garnizonen karaul), and one which is called "watch of the regiment" (domashen karaul). Garrison watch is maintained at the regiment's ammunition stores, at the lumber yard near the railroad station and in the wintertime at the regiment hay stores. Regimental watch is maintained at all the storehouses in the regiment compound, in front of the headquarters building, at the garage for self-propelled artillery and at the entrance to the compound.
33. There are three sentries for each sentry point during each 24-hour period. Regimental headquarters notifies each company how many sentries are to be supplied for each day, and they are chosen by platoon or company commanders. The list for the following night is read by the company commander at evening roll call. Those who are to go on duty in the evening are relieved from all their regular duties after 1100 hours in order to clean their weapons and make other preparations. Sentries on garrison watch are issued 30 cartridges and those on regiment watch 15 cartridges. They are inspected by the company commander and then marched to their posts. Each sentry theoretically stands a two-hour watch, however, at the summer encampments there are evidently three-hour watches on occasion, and the schedule is varied from time to time.

Uniforms

34. New Soviet-type uniforms have been issued by the Bulgarian Army. The trousers are the same as before, and bound at the bottom and tucked into boots. The jackets formerly worn have been replaced by wide slip-over blouses called "gimnasterki" with a high closed collar bearing no insignia, two-button cuffs, a button neck opening which goes halfway to the waist and two front pockets.
35. The summer uniforms, which were issued to all troops in May 1952, are of a light-weight green cloth and have epaulets of the same color with no markings to distinguish branch of service. The garrison-style caps are of the same material. The officers' summer uniform is also green with no collar insignia.
36. The new winter uniforms have only been issued to border troops in Elkhovo [redacted] they 50X1-HUM
would not be given to other troops until the six years' supply of old winter uniforms now on hand was exhausted. The uniforms issued to the Border Guard troops were of thick brown cloth with light green epaulets and no collar insignia and were worn with brown caps having a red star in front. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
37. On the old winter uniforms, which are made of thick brown cloth for enlisted men and heavy green cloth for officers (caps also green), the insignia is given below.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 12 -

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Color Collar Insignia</u>	<u>Color Epaulet</u>	<u>Insignia on Epaulet</u>	<u>Color Piping on Epaulet</u>	<u>Color Stripe on Epaulet</u>	<u>Color Capband & Cap Piping</u>
Infantry E.M.	Red	Red	None	Black	Gold	---
Infantry Officer	Red	Gold	None	Red	Red	Red
Antitank E.M.	---	Black	None	Red	---	---
Antitank Officers Mortar E.M.	Black	Black	Yellow metal crossed Barrels	Red	---	---
Mortar Officers	Black	---	---	---	---	---
Commo E.M.	Black	Black	None Yellow metal star	Blue	---	---
Commo Officer	Black	Gold	None	Black	Black	Black
Engineers E.M.	Black	Black	Yellow metal crossed pick & shovel	Blue	---	---
Engineers Off.	Black	Gold	---	Black	Black	---
S/P Artillery E.M.	Black	Black	Yellow metal tank-like device	---	---	---
S/P Artillery Off.	Black	Black	Yellow metal tank-like device	---	---	---
Reconnaissance E.M.	---	Black	---	---	---	---
Reconnaissance Officer	---	---	---	---	---	---
Border Guard E.M.	Lt.green	Lt.green	None	Dark green	---	---
Border Guard Off.	Lt.green	Lt.green Gold	None	Dark green	green	dark green
Artillery E.M.	Black	Black	Yellow metal crossed barrels	---	---	---
Artillery Off.	Black	Gold	Yellow metal crossed barrels	---	---	---
Air Force E.M.	Blue	Blue	None	---	---	---
Air Force Officer	---	Gold	None	---	Blue	---
Militia E.M.	---	Red	None	---	---	---
Militia Officer	---	Gold	None	---	Red zig-zag Stripe	---

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50X1-HUM

- 13 -

38. The shoulder stripes used to designate the ranks of sergeant first class and master sergeant [] are illustrated on Appendix C. 50X1-HUM
The Trudovak enlisted men's summer uniform is of green cotton cloth with a visored cap of the same material and their winter uniform is of coarse brown cloth.

Inspections

39. From May 1952 to April 1953, the 12 Rifle Regiment was inspected once in September 1953 and again in April 1953, by Colonel Asenov, the commander of 7 Rifle Division, and another officer. At the beginning of the inspections, the regiment assembled for review and was asked for any complaints. In the next day or two, there was a firing demonstration and examination on classroom material, the food and sanitation were examined and at the end of the inspections the regiment was again assembled for review in battle dress.

Daily Schedule

40. The daily schedule is as follows:

0500	Reveille
0510 - 0540	Physical training
0540 - 0600	Breakfast
0630 - 0700	Shooting practice and political lectures
0700 - 1200	Theoretical and practical training with a ten-minute break after each hour
1200 - 1230	Lunch
1230 - 1500	Free period for resting, weapon cleaning and miscellaneous chores
1500 - 1800	Theoretical and practical training
1800 - 1830	Weapon cleaning
1830 - 1900	Evening meal
1900 - 1930	Rest period
1930 - 2100	Political training
2110 - 2130	Evening roll call
2200	Taps

Supplies

41. The 12 Rifle Regiment supplies are brought to Elkhovo on the railroad from Yambol, are stored in Elkhovo and are transported to summer encampments over various secondary roads in Elkhovo Okoliya; a road two or three kilometers long branches off the Elkhovo-Yambol highway about one kilometer east of Boyanevo and leads to the Sveti Ilya encampment. They are sent to Vuleha Polyana on a road which branches off the Elkhovo-Dervent highway.

Reserves

42. [] from June 1952 until April 1953, 30 to 40 reserve officers, ranking from second lieutenant to captain, came to 12 Rifle Regiment every month from Yambol for a month's reserve training. 50X1-HUM
[] in March 1953, about 50 reserve officers from the 50X1-HUM
1910 to 1925 classes reported for duty with the 12 Rifle Regiment and that reserve officers previously with the regiment had been released prior to September 1952. Both said there were no enlisted reserves with the regiment. 50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

- 14 -

Legend to Appendix A

- A. Town of Elkhovo
- B. Entrances to 12 Rifle Regiment Barracks Area
- C. Drill Field
- D. Playing Field
- E. Highway to Topolovgrad
- F. Unnamed Stream
- G. Fields
 - 1. Guardroom
 - 2. Communications Office
 - 3. Unused Warehouses
 - 4. Harness Storehouse, 10 x 100 meters
 - 4a. Canteen
 - 5. Kitchen
 - 6. Food Storehouse
 - 7. Barracks and Classrooms (new)
 - 8. Warehouse (old barracks), 15 x 60 meters
 - 9. Automobile Garage, 10 x 50 meters
- 10. Barracks of the Engineer, Communications, Reconnaissance and Antiaircraft
Platoons and Classrooms of the Sanitary School, commonly called the
"Engineer Battalion" Building, 80 x 100 meters
- 11. Warehouse (old barracks), 15 x 80 meters
- 12. Latrine
- 13. Laundry
- 14. Bakery
- 15, 16, 17 and 18. Arms Storehouses (1-story buildings)
- 19. Self-propelled Artillery Garage
- 20. Regimental Clothing Supply Depot, 20 x 80 meters
- 21. Antitank Gun and Mortar Storehouse, 15 x 90 meters
- 22. Hospital (still under construction in April 1953)
- 23. Bathhouse
- 24. Barracks and Repair Shop (first floor is used as a carpenter-blacksmith
shop and arms repair shop, second floor is a dormitory), 10 x 60 meters
- 25. Stable, 10 x 80 meters
- 26. Stable
- 27. Fuel Storehouses (old barracks)
- 28. Supply Unit Stables
- 29. Hay Barn, 10 x 80 meters
- 30. Ammunition Storehouses (old barracks)

--*-* Barbed-wire fence

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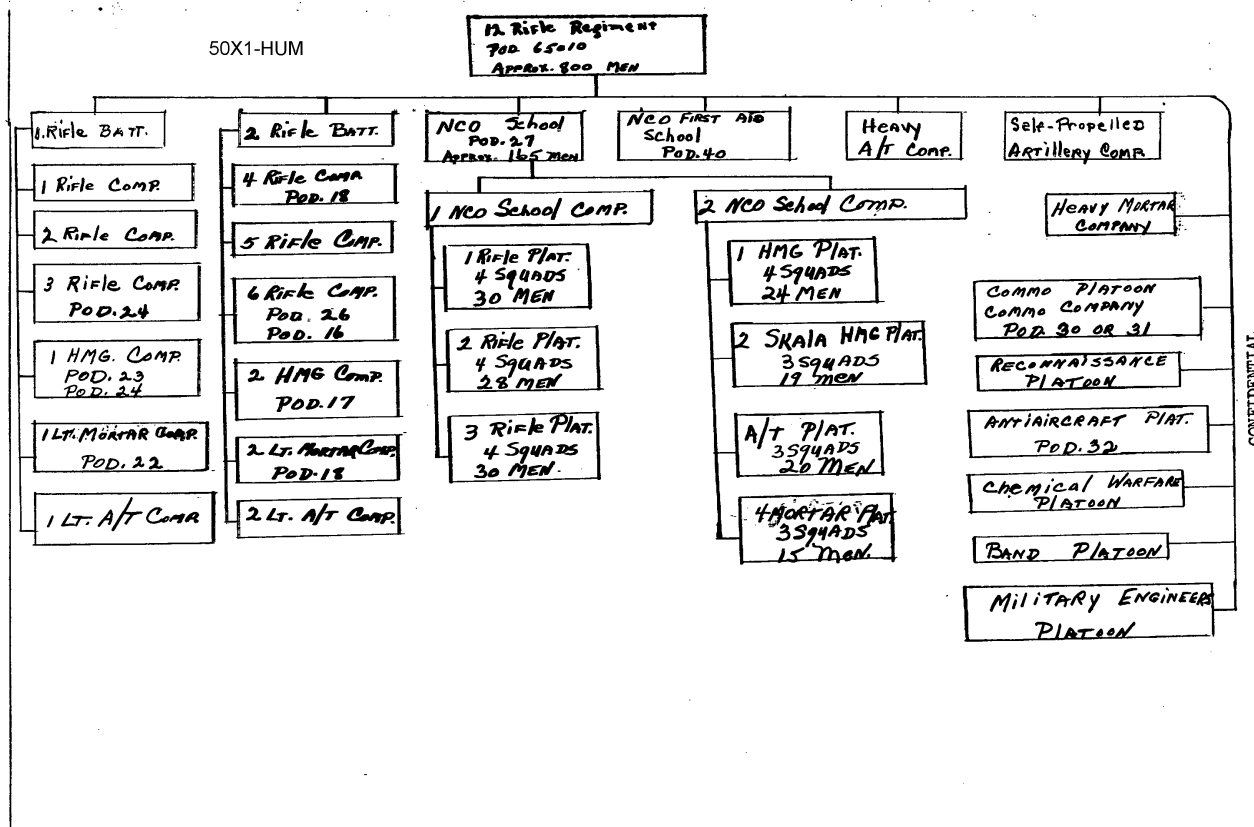
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- 16 -

Appendix B



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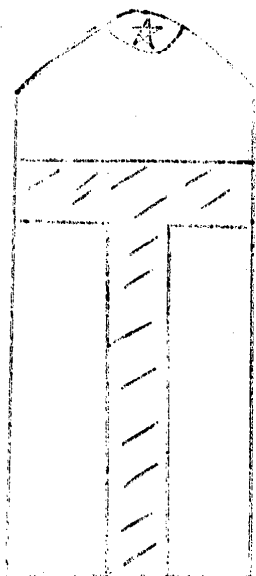
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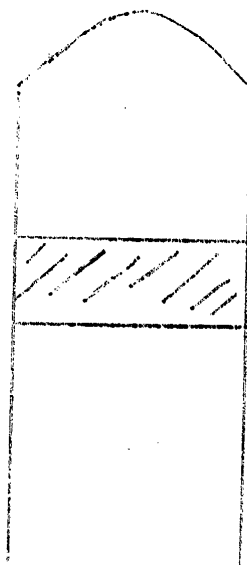
Appendix C

-17-

Informant A

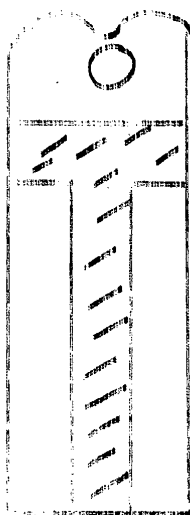


Master Sergeant

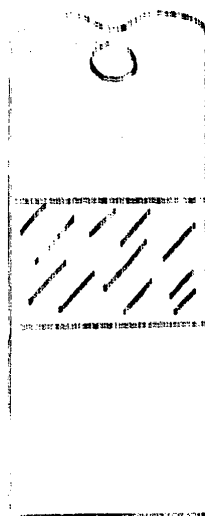


Sergeant First Class

Informant B



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class

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